



Mission

The Idaho Office of Drug Policy leads Idaho's substance use and misuse policy and prevention efforts by developing and implementing strategic action plans and collaborative partnerships to reduce drug use and related consequences.

Vision

The Idaho Office of Drug Policy envisions a safe and healthy Idaho free from the devastating impact of substance use on youths, families, and communities.

Trends: Substance Use & Misuse in Idaho

Positive Trends

- Idaho experienced an overall decrease in past month tobacco and alcohol use among all age groups from 2009-2019.
- The rate of opioid prescriptions per 100 Idahoans decreased by 27% from 2009-2018 (but is still higher than the national average).

Negative Trends

- No significant decrease in overall marijuana use between 2009-2019.
 - Increase in past month marijuana use by 18-25 year olds.
- Five-year arrest rate trend for methamphetamines increased 111%.
- Five-year arrest rate trend for heroin increased nearly 400%.
- Drug overdose deaths have increased 52% between 2009-2019.

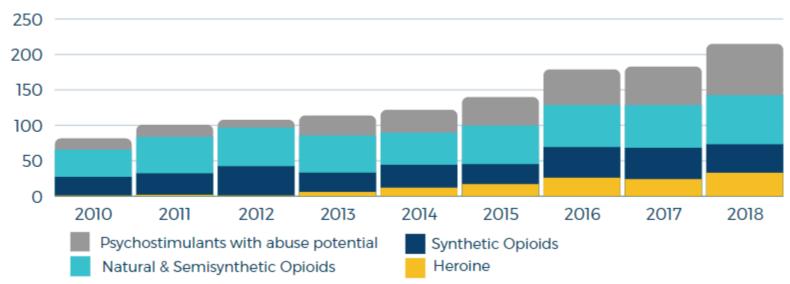
Sources: National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Comparison of 2008-2009 and 2018-2019 Population Percentages. 2020. SAMHSA. | US State Prescribing Rate Maps, 2009-2018. Opioid Overdose, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. | Idaho State Police, Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, National Incidence-Based Reporting System, 2007-2018. | Drug Overdose Deaths: Idaho Residents, 2014-2018, IDHW, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics. December 2019.



Trends: Substance Use & Misuse in Idaho

- Between 2010-2018, reported drug overdose related deaths involving synthetic opioids, including methadone and fentanyl, increased 54% between 2010 and 2018.
- Between 2010-2018, reported drug overdose related deaths involving psychostimulants with abuse potential (primarily methamphetamine) increased by 350% and in 2019, they surpassed opioids for the leading cause of drug overdose related deaths in Idaho.
- Between 2014 and 2018, drug overdose deaths reporting heroin increased almost three-fold.

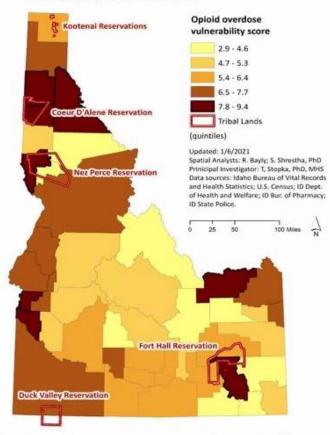






New Data: Idaho Opioid Vulnerability Assessment

Opioid overdose vulnerability assessment Idaho Counties with Tribal Lands



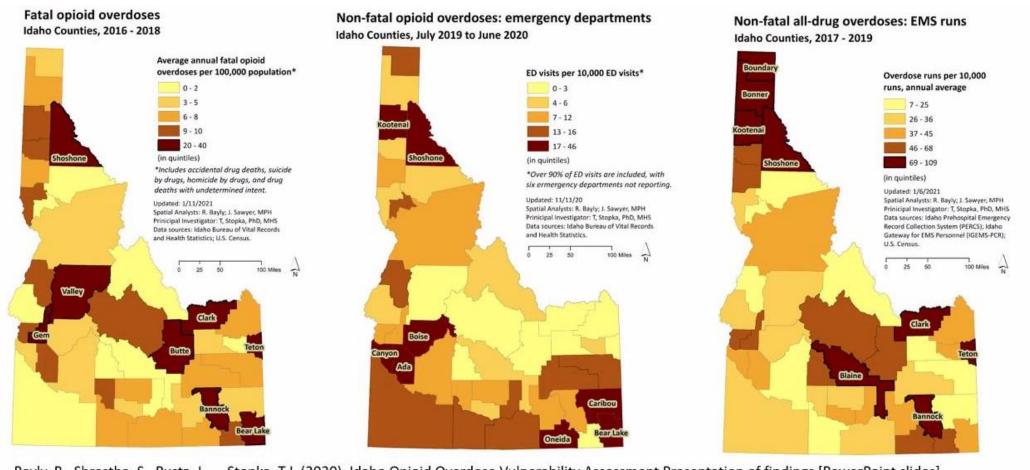
Results: Vulnerability Assessment

Opioid overdose vulnerability quintiles (alphabetical)

Most ←				→ Least
Bannock	Adams	Bingham	Ada	Butte
Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Bear Lake	Camas
Canyon	Fremont	Cassia	Blaine	Caribou
Clark	Gem	Elmore	Boise	Clearwate
Kootenai	Gooding	Jerome	Bonneville	Franklin
Nez Perce	Idaho	Lincoln	Custer	Jefferson
Payette	Owyhee	Minidoka	Latah	Lemhi
Shoshone	Teton	Power	Madison	Lewis
	Washington	Twin Falls	Valley	Oneida

Bayly. R., Shrestha, S., Pustz, J., J., Sawyer, J., Pedersen, R., Shipman, A., Hearn, M., Messerschmidt, C., Matulonis-Edgar, K., Kaplan, C., Bartschi, J., Lingwall, C., Van Handel, M., & Stopka, T.J. (2020). *Idaho Opioid Overdose Vulnerability Assessment Presentation of findings* [PowerPoint slides].

New Data: Idaho Opioid Vulnerability Assessment



Bayly. R., Shrestha, S., Pustz, J., ... Stopka, T.J. (2020). Idaho Opioid Overdose Vulnerability Assessment Presentation of findings [PowerPoint slides].

Youth Substance Use in Idaho: Negative Trends

Electronic Vapor Products

- Nearly half of all Idaho high school students (48%) have used an electronic vape produce at least once in their lifetime.
- Nearly 1 in 4 Idaho students (23%) used cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or an electronic vapor product in the last 30 days.

Marijuana

- Nearly 1 in 3 Idaho high schoolers have used marijuana at least once in their lifetime.
 - Nearly 1 in 6 Idaho students have used marijuana by the 9th grade.

Prescription Medications

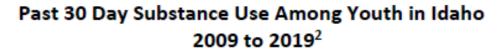
- Over 14% of Idaho high schoolers have misused a prescription drug in their lifetime.
 - Female students (17%) were more likely than male students (12%) to have misused prescription drugs.

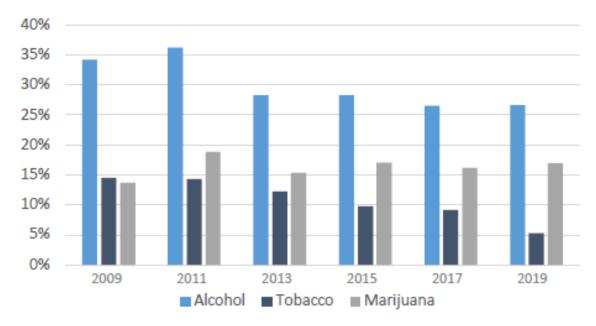


Youth Substance Use in Idaho: Positive Trends

The work of prevention providers implementing comprehensive, multifaceted strategies to affect youth substance use have been proven to be effective in utilizing public funds to reduce youth substance use.

 Between 2009-2019 past month alcohol and tobacco use decreased by 8% by 14%, respectively.





Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019 Idaho State Report. Idaho State Department of Education.

A Benefit: Cost Analysis of Primary Substance Use Prevention in Idaho

For every dollar invested in substance use prevention in Idaho, a savings of \$20.63 in public burden spending is realized.

Benefit: Cost Estimates based on Change in Burden Spending, 2009-2019							
	Rate of Change	Burden Spending	Change in Burden Spending	Prevention Expenditures	Benefit: Cost Ratio		
Idaho	-21.79%	\$1,593,387,765.00	-\$347,276,820.58	\$16,830,362.00	-\$20.63		
ID Annual Average		\$265,564,627.50	-\$57,879,470.10	\$2,805,060.33			

Sources: Audited Expenditures. Idaho Division of Financial Management. Retrieved March 2021. | Annual Expenditures. Idaho Office of Drug Policy. 2009-2019.

A Benefit: Upstream Primary Prevention Efforts

Upstream primary prevention involves helping at-risk individuals, particularly youth, delay onset of substance use and avoid the development of addictive behaviors.



Idaho Office of Drug Policy: Policy

ODP aims to help Idahoans understand, and get involved in, the policy process by providing resources.

- ODP Legislative Bill Tracker
- Toolkit: How to Contact Your Legislator





2021 Legislative Updates

Senate Bills

- S1017 Controlled Substances –
 Passed
- SJR101 & HJR004 Controlled Substances - Failed
- S1087 Tobacco 21 Failed
- S1110 Ballot Initiatives Passed

House Bills

- H0038 Telehealth Access Passed
- H0039 Controlled Substances Passed
- H0108 Medical Cannabis No Action
- H0126 Industrial Hemp Passed
- H0168 Kratom No Action
- H0315 Opioid Settlement Fund Passed

Idaho Office of Drug Policy: Partnership

The Idaho Office of Drug Policy leads Idaho's substance use and misuse policy and prevention efforts by developing and implementing strategic action plans and collaborative partnerships to reduce drug use and related consequences.

Idaho Opioid Misuse & Overdose Workgroup and 5-Year Strategic Plan

Idaho Healthy Youth Survey Partnerships with State
Agencies

Partnership: Idaho Opioid Misuse & Overdose Workgroup and 5-Year Strategic Plan

The Opioid Misuse and Overdose Workgroup is a multifaceted group of stakeholders deeply concerned and committed to reducing the burden of the opioid crisis in Idaho.

The 5-year Strategic Plan is the guiding document for the Workgroup and identifies four key goal areas to address the epidemic in a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach to support the plan's 2022 vision of "A safe and healthy Idaho, free of opioid misuse and untreated opioid use disorders."

Goal 1

Educate Providers, Patients, & Public

Goal 2

Improve Opioid Prescription Practices

Goal 3

Strengthen and Support Families

Goal 4

Expand Awareness of, and access to, treatment



Partnership: Idaho Healthy Youth Survey

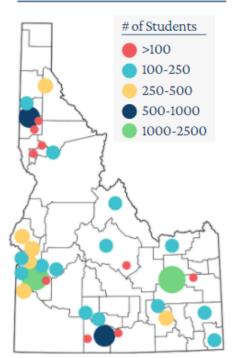
The Idaho Healthy Youth Survey (IHYS) is a biannual, statewide survey of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders facilitated by the Idaho Office of Drug Policy (ODP).

The Survey is designed to measure the perceptions, opinions, attitudes, and behaviors of Idaho youth related to the use and misuse of alcohol, tobacco, ecigarettes/vaping, marijuana, prescription medication, and other drugs.

2019 IHYS Results

The 2019 IHYS was administered to nearly 10,000 Idaho students at 82 schools in 34 Districts.

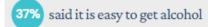
IHYS Student Participation Map

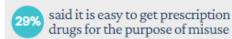


Statewide results of Idaho 12th graders found that in the past month:

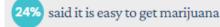


Statewide results from students of all grades found that:











Partnership: State Agencies

- Underage drinking prevention partnership with the Idaho
 State Police
- Marijuana Impaired Driving campaign partnership with the Idaho Transportation Department



Idaho Office of Drug Policy: Prevention

Substance misuse is one of the most costly health problems in the U.S. Nationwide, the misuse of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs exacts for than \$740 billion annually in costs related to crime, lost work productivity, and health care.

The human and financial costs of substance misuse can be offset by the implementation of effective prevention policies and programs.

ODP Grant
Opportunities

Prescription Drug Take
Back Programs

Statewide Prevention Campaigns



Prevention: ODP Grant Opportunities

Substance Abuse Block Grant (SABG) for Primary Prevention Programs

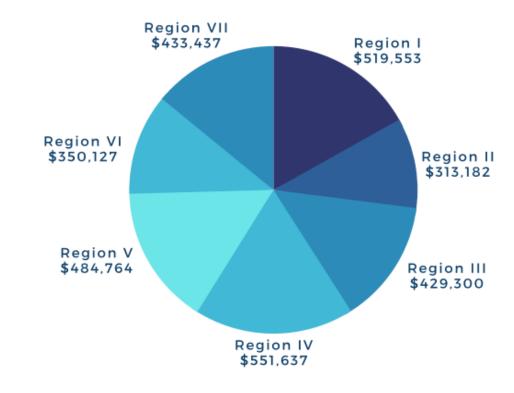
 Provides funding for substance misuse services for youth, families, and other at-risk individuals, and/or community coalitions to employ environmental strategies designed to reduce the impact of substance misuse at the community level.

Partnership for Success (PFS) Grant

 Provides funding to build capacity and prevent underage drinking, marijuana use, and methamphetamine use. Funds are sub-granted to public health departments and law enforcement agencies to implement local substance use prevention programs.

ODP FY2020 FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

IDAHO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH REGIONS

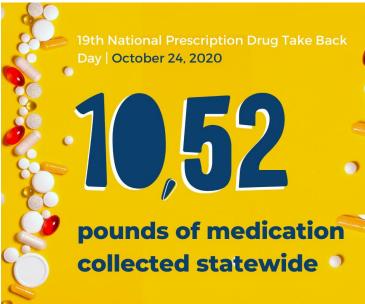


Prevention: Prescription Drug Take Back Programs

National Prescription Drug Take Back Day

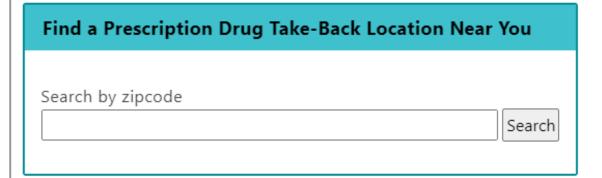
Take Back Day provides an opportunity for Americans to dispose safely and securely dispose of unused and expired prescription medication and help prevent drug misuse in our communities.





Permanent Prescription Disposal Locations

ODP maintains a list of permanent prescription drug disposal locations across Idaho and created a search tool for residents to find disposal locations in their communities.



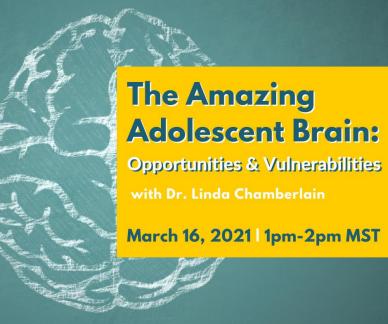
THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS SAFE LEFTOVERS

Prevention: Statewide Prevention Campaigns

National School Breakfast Week



Brain Awareness Week

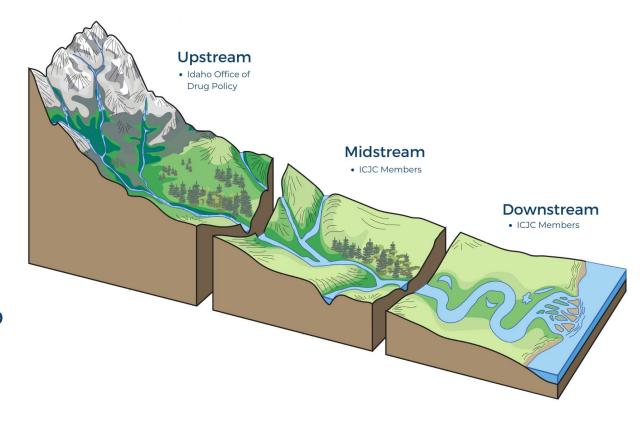


National Drugs & Alcohol Facts Week



ODP Efforts: Looking Forward

- Develop a Statewide Strategic Plan for Primary Prevention of Substance Misuse.
- Develop a statewide College Health Coalition to focus on populations that are particularly at risk for experiencing negative mental health or substance abuse consequences during the pandemic.
- Create a Prevention Fellowship Program, in partnership with state colleges and universities, designed to expand the field of substance use disorder prevention and build capacity in underserved communities.
- Support evidence-based prevention programs to reduce youth substance misuse based on the concepts of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) and Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) in schools.





policy · partnership · prevention

Questions?

Marianne King

Marianne.King@odp.Idaho.gov | 208.854.3043